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## THRIFT.

"Now," said Henry Hemphill to his young wife, when they went to house keeping, "it's my business to bring money into the house, and you're to see that none goes foolishly out of it." This was the agreement with which they set forward in the world. He chose her, first, because he loved her, and in the second place, because he knew she was sensible, economical, and industrious—just the reasons which influence a sensible man in his choice now. And he thought it best that each should have a distinct sphere of action. Their interests were one and indivisible; consequently each had the same motives to act well the allotted part. His business called for his whole attention; he wished therefore to pursue it undisturbed by other cares; for himself he looked for happiness only at home; there he expected a supply for all his wants, and he was of course not disposed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit of what he thought every reasonable man ought to look for in the bosom of his own family. Her duties all domestic, she was able to compass them the better by turning her whole attention to them. Her husband's business doing habits, his temperate and correct life, had all the power of example increasing her esteem, and doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They married without wanting to get rich; they neither trusted Providence nor each other. With little besides health, and a disposition to improve it, they nevertheless had that strong confidence of final success, which prudent resolutions inspire in those who feel that they have perseverance enough to adhere to them.

To attach a man to his home it is necessary that that home should have attractions. Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought repose after the toil and weariness of the day, and there he found it. When perplexed, and lowspirited, he retired thither amid the soothing influence of its quiet and peaceful shades; he forgot the heartlessness of the world, and all the wrongs of men. When things went ill with him, he found always a solace in the sunshine of affection, that in the domestic circle beamed upon and dispelled every cloud from his brow. However others treated him, there all was kindness, confidence and affection; if others deceived him, and hypocrisy, with its shameless face, smiled on him to delude and injure him, there all was sincerity—that sincerity of the heart which makes amends for suffering, and wins the troubled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good wife, a good housekeeper, a good domestic economist, as that kindness on the part of the husband which speaks the language of approbation, and that careful and well-directed industry which thrives and gives strong promise that her care and prudence will have a favorable issue. And Mary Hemphill had this token and this assurance.

Harry devoted himself to business with steady purpose and unflinching zeal; he obtained credit by his plain and honest dealing; custom by his faithful punctuality and constant care; friends by his obliging deportment and accommodating disposition. He gained the reputation of being the best workman in the village; none were ever deceived who trusted to his word. He always drove his business a little before hand; for he said, "things go badly when the cart goes before the horse." I noticed once a little incident which illustrated his character—a thrifty old farmer was accosted in the road at the end of the village by a youngster, who was making a great dash in business, and who wanted to borrow a few hundred dollars. The old man was perfectly ignorant where it could be had, and sidled off from him as soon as he could. He rode directly down to Hemphill's and told him he had a few hundred dollars to loan, and wished he would take it; the payments should be easy; just as would suit. Indeed, replied Harry, you have come to a bad market; I have a little cash to spare myself, and have been looking round these two weeks for a good opportunity for putting it out.

While Harry was prospering in his business, all went like a clock at home; the family expenditures were carefully made; not a farthing was wasted, not a scrap lost; the furniture was all neat and useful, rather than ornamental; the table plain, frugal, but wholesome, and well spread; little went either to the semstess or the tailor, no extravagance in dress, no costly company keeping, no useless waste of time in ceaseless visiting, and yet the whole neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill, and loved her, she was kind without dissipation. And while few people lived more comfortably, a few lived more economically.

The results of such management can never disappoint the expectations to which it looks. Even the angry frown of misfortune is almost put at defiance. Advantage ground is soon gained which the storm seldom reaches. And the full reward comes in the proper time to crown the merit of life spent.

The waste of Harry's tools was in full

play on the morning that I left the village for a distant residence. It was not yet sunrise. And as the coach bore me rapidly past the cool and quiet residence of the village, I saw the door was open, and the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary in her neat morning dress and white apron, blooming in health and loveliness, was busy amid her household affairs; and a stranger who chanced to be my fellow passenger to the city, observed it, and said, "there is a thriving family, my word for it." And he spoke well. There are certain signs always perceptible about those who are working things right, that cannot be mistaken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country residence on the banks of the river, surrounded by all the elegance of wealth and taste. Richly cultivated fields stretching themselves out on every side as far as the eye could reach; flocks & herds were scattered in every direction. It was a splendid scene, the sun was just setting behind the western hills—and while a group of neatly dressed children sported on the adjacent school house green, the mellow notes of the flute mingled with their noisy mirth. "There," said an old friend, "lives Harry Hemphill; that is his farm—those are his cattle—here is his school house, and those are his own, and some orphan children of his adoption, which he educates at his own expense—having made a noble fortune by his industry and prudence, he spends his large income in deeds of charity, and he and Mary mutually give each other the credit of doing all this."

My heart expanded then—it expands still, when I think of them—and I pen their simple history in the hope that as it is entirely imitable, some who read it will attempt to imitate it.

From the Microcosm.

"Marry for love and work for treasure. Then spend your time in peace and pleasure."

If this principle generally prevailed, the earth would be a paradise; with no restless old maids, crusty old bachelors, and incongruous matches. But, alas, a more malignant star rules its luckless destiny. Riches is the grand incentive that moves the greater part of the world to worship at Hymen's altar; and the sly little archer but seldom penetrates the heart of his object, unless his arrow be tipped with gold. The first question asked by the old folk respecting the suitors of a daughter is, is he rich? is he rich? With many gay and thoughtless young daughters this, too, is the chief inquiry; and no wonder, when the parents are swallowed up in solicitude upon this point alone. And with all light-headed, lazy, and haughty young men wealth is the great sine qua non. There is no charm, no virtue, no accomplishment without it. Though she be as beautiful as Helen and virtuous as Lucretia, if she be not rich as Ceresus, the lovely damsel is left to sigh her life away in the shades of neglect.

Is this wise? is it just? is it reasonable? How many sighs are heard, how many tears are shed, how many hearts are broken, and how many lives are rendered intolerable by this shocking mania! Intended unions are frustrated. The hectic flush, the hoarse cough, and premature death follow in rapid succession. Connections are formed by artifice or compulsion. Then comes domestic discord. Careless indifference, cold neglect, angry frowns, and fierce contentions, succeed each other quick as thought, but fly not half so quick away. Tongues, shovels, brooms, knives and forks, are made to play a curious game, for which they were not intended; and whiskey, waste, want, woe and wretchedness, close the drama.

These are not the pictures of fancy. Would to Heaven they were! They are drawn from real life—from scenes with which the world is but too familiar. The cause has already been told; and as a knowledge of this "is half the cure," we will proceed to give the other half—the remedy. As in nature heterogeneous bodies never mix together harmoniously, so it is idle to suppose that peace and happiness can result from principles so widely variant in every respect as vice and virtue—rudeness and refinement. Let, then, riches be a secondary consideration. Follow the dictates of reason: get into business, be temperate, industrious, and economical; and when you want a companion to share your joys and soothe your sorrows, make virtue, not property, the test of qualification. Dr. Johnson well observes, "he must expect to be wretched, who pays to beauty, riches or politeness, that regard which only piety can claim." Purple and fine linen may cover a vicious person; riches may take to themselves wings and fly away. But neither of these can make a "brutish man" a good husband; nor a foolish woman a good wife. Solomon says "it is better to dwell in the house-top, than to live with a contentious woman;" and it is certainly better to enjoy the sweets of a single blessedness than to live with a swinish husband, though he feed in a golden trough. Then ask not, is he rich? is he rich? But is he virtuous? is he honorable? is he sensible? is he diligent in business? Is she prudent? and has she qualities of mind and heart necessary for the management and happiness of a family? Let mutual respect, confidence and affection subsist, founded upon these qualifications and a due conformity of temper and disposition; then form the matrimonial tie; and your days shall be prosperous and happy.

## ANOTHER EXPOSITION—MORE LIGHT.

The following is an extract from the Speech delivered by Mr. Southgate of Kentucky, on the Treasury Note Bill. It will be read with great interest by all who want light.

Mr. Chairman, I desire distinctly to be understood, and here in my place, before the assembled Representatives of the people, I charge the fact to be, and challenge any gentleman friendly to the Administration to deny, if he dare, (and if he does, I will prove the charge from the record,) that your land office receivers, in and out of office, have in their hands the enormous sum of one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars, (\$1,950,000); that your defaulting custom-house officers not now in office, but who have been fully surfeited and given way for a fresh set, have in their hands the round sum of one million four hundred and twenty seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, (\$1,427,410), making, in all, three millions three hundred and seventy-seven thousand four hundred and ten dollars, (\$3,377,410). Nor, sir, does this sum include the two thousand and more of defaulting post masters; nor are the custom-house receivers now in office, who are defaulters to the government, and other receivers and disbursers of the public revenue, embraced in this estimate; because the Secretary of the Treasury, for reasons best known to himself, has declined to give us the information. And, sir, that the committee and this nation may fully understand the subtleties and shuffling evasions of the Secretary of the Treasury in endeavoring to conceal from us the true condition of those in office, and the amount of the defalcation, I beg to refer the committee to the resolution which passed this House on the motion of the honorable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Garland), and which, together with the novel reason of the Secretary, I shall read in support of the charge and for the edification of the committee. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House, as early in the next session as practicable, the names of all receivers, collectors, or depositaries of the public money, who are in default to the Government; the amount of such default; the length of time due; the security given, if any; and how much has been, or will likely be, lost; together with a copy of all correspondence upon the subject, from the 1st of January, 1834, to this time."

This resolution was adopted at the extra session, and it not only required the Secretary of the Treasury to send us the names of "all receivers, collectors, or depositaries of the public money, who are in default," but to send us also all the correspondence in relation to the subject. I repeat, sir, the Secretary was ordered to inform us "who are in default." The resolution was general, full, and comprehensive; requiring the names of all "who are in default," those in office, as well as those out of office. And, sir, instead of complying with the plain and simple meaning of this resolution, apparent upon its face, and which could have been understood by any school boy in my district of ten years of age, he has sent us, for our edification, a list of public defaulters, who were not in office on the 12th of October, 1837! Not one word, not one name, or one letter, with reference to those defaulters who are in office. And in order the more effectually to divert our attention from the true object of the inquiry, and say something which he supposed would satisfy my honorable friend from Virginia, Mr. Garland, who was curious to know the true condition of these biped sub-treasurers, he gives us in his report the following most extraordinary reasons. He says:

"But it will be seen that they do not include any cases connected with the Post Office Department, as its concerns have usually been kept separate, and are supposed not to be embraced in the purview of the resolution. For similar reasons, the cases of disbursing officers, attached to the army and navy, or to other departments, and the cases of individuals, such as merchants and former purchasers of public lands, are not included, though the indebtedness of many of them is very great."

What, Mr. Chairman, does the Secretary mean, when he speaks of the cases of "individuals," "such as merchants," and "former purchasers of public lands?" These are not the "individuals" embraced in the resolution. Why, sir, this is a downright insult to the understanding of the House. Does the Secretary suppose we are so stupid as to believe that there are any "merchants" who are defaulters to the government, "as collectors, receivers, or disbursers of the public revenue?" No such thing. They own the

Government, it is true, for duties on goods imported; but does it therefore follow that they are defaulters within the spirit or intension of the resolution to which I have referred? The Secretary, moreover, knew that, by a law of the extra session, these merchants were permitted, on certain conditions, to withhold payment for the periods and upon the conditions therein provided. So much for the merchants. And then comes the "former purchasers of public lands." Why, sir, I am astonished. Who is it that owes the government the first dollar as a "former purchaser of public lands?" The Secretary ought to know, as every body knows, that the former purchasers of public lands, made under the credit system, have long since either relinquished the purchase and obtained scrip therefor, or forfeited the land to the government. I appeal to every Western man now before me to say whether or not I am right. "You know," (pointing to Mr. Hamer of Ohio,) you know, sir, that your Secretary either knows nothing about this matter, or is wilfully practising a deception upon this House and this nation.

I am sensible, Mr. Chairman, that this may be considered somewhat of a digression from the main question, but I have been forced into this debate at this late hour, against my will; and if you are rendered the least unhappy, in consequence of some of the exposures which have been made, you must take the "responsibility" on yourselves. I have not yet done either with the Secretary or his defaulters, or with the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

The Secretary gave us at the extra session, as a reason for withholding from the states the fourth instalment, (which was passed by a party vote,) that the money was "chiefly in the custody of banks not paying specie." Sir, he might, with more propriety, have said it was "chiefly" in the hands of the office-holders, and not in the banks. And, sir, if these defaulting office-holders had then been compelled to disgorge the millions of the people's money in their hands, the necessity of withholding the fourth instalment would not have existed, and the pressing necessity for Treasury notes greatly diminished. And, sir, while I am on this subject, I demand to know where these six millions and upwards of the people's money have gone? If the House will vote a resolution, which I submitted long since, calling for information on this subject, I am persuaded we will know all about it. But, sir, where is the money?

At the time the deposit law passed, the fourth instalment was in the Treasury, or reported to be there. It is not in the banks, because I have shown you there are only four millions there; it is not in the Treasury, because the Secretary says he has not got money enough, even in Treasury notes, to last him two days. It is therefore clear that the Secretary has taken the funds which by law were ordered to be deposited with the states, and appropriated the same to other purposes; or he knew, or should have known, that a very large amount thereof, and for aught I know, more, was in the hands of his own defaulting office-holders—and that information, although expressly called for, has been evaded and withheld from the people's representatives.

Mr. Chairman, I do not make these charges without having the evidence before me to sustain them. Sir, the correspondence touching the defalcations of land office receivers, has at last been laid on our tables. (I wish that every man in this nation had one.) The special agent of the Treasury, Mr. Garesche, appointed to examine into the condition of these offices, reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 14th day of June, that the land office receiver at Columbus, in Mississippi, was a defaulter to the Government in the sum of \$55,965 54, and gives as a reason for this defalcation, that he had been "led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor," and that "another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two;" and thereupon recommends his "being retained in preference to another appointment!" and, for aught I know, he was retained.

Do you remember, Mr. Chairman, that when a late Administration came into power, in their landable zeal to ferret out public plunderers, they found one poor Auditor who was defaulter for some few hundred dollars, and that forthwith his goods and chattels were seized and sold and his body imprisoned, hunted down like a felon, with denunciations from high places? "Let him rot in prison for he has not only used the money of my people, but has dared to interfere with the freedom of elections!" But now, sir, when a public defaulter is detected for a large amount, he is recommended to the mercy of the Secretary, and the question is not now asked, is he honest and capable, but is he of our party! Nor, sir, is this all connected with these public defaulters. If you will examine the report to which I have referred, it will be found that, in many of the cases, where the defalcation is very large, the security taken by the Secretary is wholly inadequate. Take for example, the late

receiver at Helena, in Arkansas;—there the defalcation is largely upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, and the penalty of the bond only twenty thousand dollars. The report shows throughout, a culpable negligence in this particular, on the part of the Secretary, and, sir, the result will turn out to be a loss to this Government of a very large amount. And now, Mr. Chairman, while we have these sub-treasurers before us, and have some practical knowledge as to the manner in which they have taken care of the money, and as you propose hereafter to place all of our money into the hands of these same individuals, or a fresh supply of them, in gold and silver, with all your provisions for security—such as strong boxes and bars, and bolts, and keys—I intend to offer an amendment to that bill, (if you should see fit to bring it up,) and I hope you will adopt it; that you have a chain provided for each sub-treasurer, well secured and fastened to his body and his strong box, who may, like a lion fastened to a pole, move in solemn mockery around the treasure of his master, to prevent him from running away and forgetting to leave his money behind.

## Speech of Mr. Bond,

(OF OHIO.)

On Mr. Hopkins's Resolution to divorce the Government from the Press.

(Continued.)

Another precept of the reforming report.—The committee thought the mode of "appointing and compensating bearers of despatches liable to strong objections, prone to degenerate into a species of favoritism little short of a convenient mode of sending favorites abroad to travel for their pleasure, health, or instruction, out of the public coffers."

Practice.—The President and his Secretary of State, both Jackson reformers, now take a favorite clerk of the State Department, whose salary at the time was at the rate of \$1,760 per year, send him as bearer of despatches to Mexico, and, for about three months' service, pay him \$1212 88, and suffer him also to draw his clerk's salary for the period of his absence! For this I refer you to the case of Robt. Greenhow, who is the translating clerk of that Department; all the facts of the case being stated in the reports of the Secretary. He excuses this transaction by saying that the translations which were required during Mr. Greenhow's absence were made at his expense. It might be well to inquire whether any translations were required during that period, and why also it would not have been quite as well to discontinue the salary for the time, and let the Government pay for any translations which were needed. But do we not here distinctly realize what the retrenchment report condemned in these words: "that an actual incumbent is considered to have such a sort of property in the office as to enable him to farm out its duties, and to receive a part of its revenues for doing nothing?"

Another illustration of this "convenient mode of sending favorites abroad," "out of the public coffers," is found in the same list of contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. I allude to the case of Mr. Charles Biddle, who, when nominated by Gen. Jackson for a judgeship in Florida, was rejected by the Senate.

After this rejection Mr. Biddle was dispatched by the Executive to Central America and New Grenada. What service he rendered we know not; but it appears that for this mission an allowance of \$7,122 95 has been made. Mr. Charles Biddle is the same gentleman who had a controversy with Mr. Senator Grundy, in which the devotion of the latter to Gen. Jackson was questioned. We learn by one of the printed documents, occasioned by that dispute, that the Senator, for the purpose of proving himself to be what is called a "whole hog Jackson man," said he "had swallowed the hog not only whole, but wrong end foremost, taking the bristles against the grain; and had gone for all Gen. Jackson's hog-tail nominations, even to Charles Biddle."

You may remember, Mr. Speaker, that great fault was found with Mr. Clay for an allowance to John H. Pleasants, who was employed as bearer of despatches, and set out on his voyage, but, being taken ill, was obliged to abandon it, though he caused his despatches to be safely delivered. In the account, which I am now examining, we find the sum of \$1,523 72, paid by Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State, to Eleazer Early, sent with despatches for our Charge d' Affaires at Bogota, but which were never delivered. The sickness of Mr. Pleasants furnished no palliation, for the payment made to him, though he caused his despatches to be safely delivered. Yet these same gentlemen find ample pretext, in the alleged shipment of Mr. Early, to pay him \$311 35 for expenses, \$527 37 for clothing, bedding and books, lost or abandoned by him, and \$714 for one hundred and nineteen days' compensation, at \$3 per day, though his despatches were never delivered!

At this same time, too, Mr. Early appears to have been receiving a salary

of \$1,503 a year as Librarian of the House of Representatives! It would seem that Mr. Secretary Forsyth is not a stranger to this "convenient mode of sending favorites abroad; to travel for their pleasure, health, or instruction, out of the public coffers."

I also find that \$2,515 are charged for contingent expenses of Wm. T. Barry, late Minister to Spain. Now, sir, it is well known that Mr. Barry never reached Spain, but died on his way there. He, of course, received the usual salary and outfit; and I am at a loss to know what contingent expenses, incurred by him, could justly be charged to the United States.

There appears, also, to have been paid to John R. Clay, in 1836, \$3,381 41, as "compensation for certain diplomatic services." This gentleman, at that time, held the place of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, with a salary of \$3,000 a year, and the payment to him of the further sum of \$3,381 41, may be justly questioned.

Other items, indicative of extravagance or favoritism, may be seen in this contingent expense account of foreign missions, but I will not stop to specify them.

It will also be found that, in the days of this "searching operation" and "reform," the standing committee of this House on the expenditures of the several departments attended to their vocation. But, very soon after Gen. Jackson came into power, these committees became so much a matter of mere form that the chairman of one of them declared here, during the last Congress, he had never even thought it worth his while to convene his committee, and he appeared quite surprised, or at all events amused, that any inquiry was expected to be made in regard to the expenses of these departments! This state of things forms a strong contrast with the report made here in April 1828, by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, chairman of the committee on public accounts and expenditures in the State Department. He, you know, Mr. Speaker, was a Jackson reformer; like the select committee, he found every thing wrong, and promised to correct it. The purchase of books, the employment of a librarian, and many other things, were censured—even the right to purchase a print or likeness of Gen. Washington, was questioned. How stands the matter now? Why, large sums of money are yearly expended for the library of the State Department, and many books purchased, which are certainly unnecessary.

Besides the purchase of books, periodicals, and newspapers, made from this Department by its disbursing agent at home, there was expended in London, during last year, for similar objects, nearly \$500. A librarian is employed, at a salary of \$1,540 equal to that paid to the librarian of the great public library of Congress. All this, too, sir, under the auspices of gentlemen who said that this part of the expenses of that Department was censurable, and ought to be dispensed with, as all the officers of the Government could well avail themselves of the public library at the Capitol. For Mr. Speaker, the times changed, and Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth, changed with them. The State Department is now laid off into grand divisions. When Mr. Clay had charge of it, the Blue Book exhibited a list of a dozen names, all under the head of clerks. One of these acted as translator for the Department, and his salary was \$1,150; another paid out the funds, and was charged with the contingent expense accounts and received 1,150 a year. How soon is all this simplicity and economy forgotten! The Blue Book of last year divides this Department into a "Diplomatic Bureau," a "Consular Bureau," a "Home Bureau," a "Translator," whose salary is \$1,760, a Disbursing Agent, whose salary is \$1,595, a Librarian, whose salary is \$1,540, a "Keeper of the Archives," whose salary is \$1,540, and gives one man \$960 year for packing, filing, arranging, and preserving newspapers and printed documents. "This is done by that boasted 'democratic party' which affects such holy horror at any appearance of what they call 'aristocratic gradation.'" If the Turk whose letters are found in Salamanca, had seen his display of "Bureaus" in the State Department, he would have been better justified in his admiration at "the grand and magnificent scale on which these Americans transact their business." But I have yet to add, that those who questioned the right of the State Department to purchase a print of the immortal Washington have used the money of the People to buy prints of General Jackson, and now of Martin Van Buren, for almost every room in each of the Departments!

Mr. Speaker, during this "searching operation," and capricious fault finding, every petty expense of the several Departments was looked upon with open censure. I well remember that an item of some few dollars, paid a laborer for destroying the grass which was growing between the bricks of the paved walk leading to the State Department, was held up to public view as a piece of aris-



toeratic extravagance. Now, sir, suppose I were to die to you many similar and equally (if not more) objectionable charges in the present accounts of these Departments—such as cash paid for clearing the snow off the pavements, so that Mr. Forsyth need not wet his feet; \$800 a quarter, for labor, \$54 for sundries, \$16 for work without stating what labor or work. It might have been for killing grass or raising vegetables for the Secretary. The term "sundries," may conceal the same thing, and the curious might inquire what use was made of the fire-proof paint for which \$78 were paid by the Secretary of State. But the money is well laid out, if it will preserve the edifice. And it is to be regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General had not made similar purchases in time to save their respective buildings. Penknives and scissors, by the dozen and half dozen, are purchased for the Secretary of State, who also pays a clerk to go to Baltimore and collect a draft. An item of \$100 paid by the Secretary of the Treasury for the transportation of money; but how much money, or from whence, or where transported, we know not. This last charge is a kind of forerunner of the hard money sub-Treasury system, by which, instead of transmitting the funds of the Government, by means of the cheap, safe, and rapid system of exchange which prevailed before the banks were "debauched" by Mr. Kendall, the public money is now to be wagoned over the country at great expense and hazard, and always with delay.

The late eminent and virtuous Attorney General Wm. Wirt, did not escape the censure of these indefatigable reformers. He had rendered some professional services, in which the United States were interested, but which were not such as his official station charged upon him. For this service an inconsiderable sum was paid to him, but its propriety was questioned. The salary of the Attorney General was then \$3,500, and he was allowed \$800 for a clerk. How stands the case now? The salary of Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, the present Attorney-General, is \$4,000, and in 1834, he was paid \$4,150 for compensation, besides being allowed \$1,300 for a clerk and messenger, and \$500 for the contingent expenses of his office. The same additional allowance and charge, amounting together to \$1,800, is made, in 1835. Independent of the increased salary and the enlarged provision for a messenger, whence comes Mr. Butler's right to charge an excess of \$150 for compensation, besides \$500 for contingent expenses? In the year 1836 we heard of nothing of contingent expenses, but a provision of \$1,407 is made for his clerk and messenger, and for Mr. Butler's compensation that year he received \$1,332, when his salary was only \$4,000. Why was this excess of \$332 paid to him? He appears to have been used as a sort of *Cule's Quota*. He has been allowed to enjoy the salary of his own office and that of the Secretary of War at one and the same time, being at the rate of \$10,000 per year, pursuing too his profession, and receiving its emoluments. No wonder we see in him "the complying law officer of the crown." When did he ever give an opinion contrary to the wish of the President, if he knew what that was? Let me give an illustration. As the story is told, when the Baltimore railroad was about to be located at its termination in this city, the company consulted Mr. Butler on some point as to this right of way, under their charter. After full deliberation, his professional opinion was obtained in writing. It happened that Gen. Jackson felt some concern about the location of this right of way, and he expressed an opinion on the same point, requiring a termination of the road which the company did not wish, and which Mr. Butler had advised them they need not adopt. Gen. Jackson was furnished with the opinion of the Attorney-General; but, instead of yielding, he endorsed on it, "Mr. Butler has not examined this case with his usual care; let this paper be referred back to him, with a copy of the charter, for his re-examination." In due time, sir, the Attorney-General agrees with the President, and gives an opinion in conformity with that which Gen. Jackson had expressed. After this, Mr. Speaker, we need not be surprised at the absurd opinion of Mr. Butler, given as a foundation of justification for Gen. Jackson to pocket the bill repealing the Treasury circular, and which had passed both Houses of Congress almost by acclamation. Nor, indeed, should we be astonished at any opinion of his, unless he should have happened to give one different from what he supposed the President wanted.

I wish, now, to make a few comments on the professions and practice of Mr. Amos Kendall, late Fourth Auditor and now Postmaster-General. This gentleman, you know, sir, was an eleventh-hour Jackson man. He, however, was among the first who got office; and immediately after his appointment, a letter of his is published in which, after holding himself and a few friends up as having been persecuted, he exclaims, "what has Heaven done?" So disposed of events, as to make Barry Postmaster-General, and myself a mere humble Auditor. "As to Mr. Barry, no matter what events" made him Postmaster-General, we know that under his management that department was deranged and rendered insolvent!

But now for this "humble Auditor," or, as from his own question, he is sometimes called, "this Heaven-born" Amos. If history does him justice, it will be found that he deserved office under Mr.

Clay, which, it not being in the power of the letter to provide Mr. Kendall espoused the cause of General Jackson. In this letter of Mr. Kendall, he says: "I feel bound by my obligation to my country, and by the pledges so often repeated by all the principal men of our party, to promote, with all my talents and industry, the reform which the People demand. I will prove that our declarations have not been hollow pretences. Besides, I hold the interference of federal officers with state politics to be improper in principle."

For the reform under this last paragraph, I refer you to Mr. Kendall's letters and toasts sent to various political meetings and dinners throughout the country, for a few years past, on the eve of state elections.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon the duties of his Auditor's office, he caused to be published in the United States Telegraph, the then official organ, a letter, in which he says, "The interest of the country demands that this office shall be filled with men of business and not with babbling politicians." Sir, the whole letter was the work of a babbling politician, expressly designed for political and demagogic ends, which the writer, in the same breath, said he had quit and left for others. I will read a few passages from it. "In five days I have returned to the post office twenty letters and three pamphlets, enclosed to the Fourth Auditor, and directed to other persons!" How long after this letter was it before Mr. Kendall, for the purpose of building up the Globe newspaper, and the fortune of his friend Francis P. Blair, (another eleventh hour Jackson man, whom he had brought from his former residence at Frankfort, Kentucky,) sent under his frank to Kentucky, and perhaps elsewhere, the prospectus of this newspaper?

In that same letter, Mr. Kendall also says: "Upon entering this office, on Monday last, one of the first objects which struck my eye was a pile of newspapers on my table. Among them, I counted sixteen different papers, all of which I was told were subscribed for by the Fourth Auditor, and paid for out of the Treasury."

He sent them back, as he then stated, with a note to each; of which the following is a copy:

Treasury Department,  
Fourth Auditor's Office, March 24, 1829  
Sir: Not believing that I am authorized to charge the Government with subscriptions to newspapers and other publications, which are not useful to me in the discharge of my official duties; and not perceiving that I can derive any assistance from your journal in settling the accounts of the United States Navy, I have to request that you will discontinue sending it to this office. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.  
Here, Mr. Speaker, is a fine display of the "pride, pomp, and circumstance" of office, if not of official insolence. But yesterday he was himself the editor and publisher of a newspaper; he next appears in his own language, as a "humble Auditor." But, sir, does not the letter just read show that he had forgotten his humility, and become puffed up with official consequence?

Why did he not simply tell his brother editors, in brief and respectful language, that he had discontinued the subscription for their paper?

But a further thought is suggested by this letter of Mr. Amos Kendall, and his reason for discontinuing newspaper subscriptions. He is now, sir, Postmaster-General. Suppose we look at the statement of the contingent expenses of his office for the last year. Do you think we shall find any subscriptions for newspapers there? "paid for out of the Treasury." Listen to a few items:

American Literary Messenger,	\$10 00
New York Journal of Commerce,	10 00
Allegany Democrat,	14 81
Pennsylvania,	8 00
Italian Biography,	6 00
Metropolitan Magazine,	8 00
Three copies of the Daily Globe!!!	30 00
Richmond Enquirer,	5 00

Sundry others which I will not stop to name: the whole number being twenty or upwards, and the total of subscription within a small fraction of \$200! He was frightened at a pile of 16 newspapers, but he can now take 20 at a dose! Can it be possible that a man, who came into office declaring, like the Pharisee of old, that "he was not like other men," and would even "uthe, mist, and cummin," begins already to "neglect the weightier matters of the law?" What becomes of his inflated promise "to prove" that his "declarations had not been hollow pretences?" Of what value was his declaration, made in his letter before referred to, and in which he says, "Vain I may be, proud I am, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that reform is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to a change of men?" Why, sir, I quote as a reply to these questions his own words, in another passage of his own letter: "The world will know him at last, and assign him his true rank." "Truth is omnipotent, and public justice is certain."

Among Mr. Kendall's reforms may be mentioned his leading agency in the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States. To effect this, he carried on a system of "bidding and cooing" with the state banks, and in the language of a certain Senator, (Mr. Benton,) "debauched them." "Yes, sir, debauched is the word." I apply it to the Government and banks, though the Senator thought the People had been debauched, and applied it to them. "For this work of 'debauch,' which proved

so serious a curse to the country, this agent was employed thirty-two days, and was paid for this service the sum of \$316 11, being about ten dollars a day for a job which has occasioned much of the embarrassment under which the country now labors. He got ten dollars a day for doing this injury to the public—a hard-working laborer finds it difficult to get his dollar a day. But still, Mr. Kendall belongs to the "democratic party," and whilst he received his ten dollars a day for that work, he also received the regular salary of his office. This appears to be an established usage of this Administration. The case of the Attorney General is already mentioned. The reports from the Departments show several other cases, though I will now only add that of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who was for a while acting Secretary of War, and during this period drew the salaries of each office, being at the rate of \$9,000 a year.

(To be continued.)

#### From the Frankfort Commonwealth. THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE PEOPLE.

The true sovereigns, the great people of the United States, have been in motion, and, when they move, a broad path is made which can be seen from afar, and followed without danger of deviating into crooked ways. Unlike the footsteps of General Jackson, that "illustrious predecessor" of Van Buren, they do not tread down the rich products of a nation's industry; they do not crush the many, that the few may rule—they do not break up the barriers erected by patriotic caution against factious ascendancies—they do not make the land a solitude and call it peace—but they move to increase the general sum of happiness, or to prevent the success of schemes, which if consummated would make confusion worse confounded, and pollute the very fountains of liberty by concentrating all that was corrupt in the high places, which sooner or later in every country give tone to manners and wound the ethics of the nation.

The popular movement has not, like the Gulf stream, commenced in one latitude and increased in impetuosity as it whirled around capes and promontories, but it has broken out, simultaneously, in various sections, and its collected energies will soon be felt thundering at the gates of the Presidential palace. If we look to the North, we find upon the verge of the national boundary, the state of Maine arraying herself against the favorite policy of Van Buren. Massachusetts stands where she stood when every foot of the earth was made holy ground by the master spirits of the Revolution. Rhode Island has just come out of the conflict, and, as has been wittily said, has discharged her "Duty." Connecticut, tired of notions, comes back again to her steady thoughts and habits, and the first fruits of her regeneration are a Whig Senate, a Whig House of Representatives, and a Whig Governor—proof sufficient that her penitence was sincere and her conversion real. Vermont needed no awakening—the green Mountain Boys could breathe no other atmosphere than that of the purest freedom. New York, the Empire state, a nation within herself, like the Spartan mothers of old, looks upon her dwarfish banding with revolving sensations, and loathes it. She has made her footstep, and a mighty one it is. It makes the earth to tremble, and perplexes ill-gotten power with "a fear of change." New Jersey—who has not heard of the "Jersey blue to his country true?" and the supremacy of the Whigs shows that the old stock has not failed in the new. Delaware, whole-souled little Delaware! who could keep her from forming in the line which is marching to Washington—the little star, like the "little corporal," makes up in lustre what it wants in size. Maryland has long contended with all odds against her, and so far from relaxing her exertions, she but a few days ago, recovered her ancient capital, and the Whig banner waves in triumph over the Monumental city.

But here comes Old Virginia—the mother of States and Statesmen—the birth-place of Washington, of Madison, of Jefferson, of Patrick Henry, and of Henry Clay. Sampson has awakened and his locks are unshorn! woe be to the Philistines, for the strong man is up and upon them. Virginia makes her footstep—measure Van Buren's by the side of it, and what a figure does it cut! In the Carolinas and Georgia, Mr. Van Buren holds a doubtful supremacy; he fears the day of trial, and would gladly put it off to a more convenient season. Mississippi has also asserted her rights, and broken all the trammels which bound her to the victorious car of Jacksonism—she too has made her footstep, and ere now Prentiss and Ward are in the Federal city, with the official statement and sign of the Whig victory. Louisiana, Ohio and Indiana are against the Loon Focus, and they know it. The Ohio river, throughout its whole extent, does not leave Van Buren space on which to put his foot.

With Kentucky and Tennessee, we will conclude our note of the movements of the people—these two states, so united in interest, similarity of climate, in qualities of soil, in physical aspect of country, and, above all, in almost perfect identity of mental constitution—each being remarkable for judicious courage, bold enterprise, imbued with a fervent love for the American name, principles and glory, these two states are standing shoulder to shoulder in the Whig ranks. See ye the footsteps of the people!—do you hear them, Mr. Van Buren!—do they sound

like the feeble pace of imbecile age, or are they more like the lusty tread of the young warrior going forth to battle? Attend to them, ye who have so long spurned them, and get out of the way of their majestic march.

#### STUPENDOUS FRAUD.

The new state of Michigan is not a whit behind old Massachusetts, in the villainy which characterizes its banking operations. It seems from the Detroit Advertiser, that the Bank Commissioners have discovered a pretty mass of corruption in the "Farmers' Bank of Genesee County." They entered into an examination of the affairs of the Bank on the 16th ult.—They found no officer in charge, and no set of books had ever been kept. It appears that the first election of directors took place on the 30th of December 1837, on which day H. R. Jerome was elected President, and R. M. Morrison, Cashier. The security of the Bank, a bond of 250,000 dollars, was filled and approved by the treasurer and clerk, and the bank commenced operations. On the 4th of January last, Robert J. S. Page was elected Cashier. The Commissioners found a file of notes designated "stock notes," a file of receipts to the several subscribers to stock, and unendorsed notes to the amount of 168,653.50 dollars! Two of these notes, amounting to upwards of \$60,000, were given by H. R. Jerome, the President, payable five years after date! Two others for upwards of \$53,000 given by Rufus Brown, jr. were also made payable five years after date!

The bills were found in the Bank, signed by Jerome as President and Page as Cashier, amounted to 3,455 dollars. No specie or foreign bills of any description were found! Copies only of the bonds and mortgages, given as securities, could be found. The whole amount of specie which appears at any time the *bona fide* property of the Bank was only 1500 dollars. Instead of the 10 per cent. specie payment, the stock subscribers gave to the Treasurer their individual notes for the instalment payable in specie, for which the Treasurer gave specie receipts! The Commissioners further say there is no evidence that any instalments of the capital stock were ever paid according to law.

These, says the Journal of Commerce, are the institutions which the Jackson-Van Buren-Bentonian Legislators of Michigan devised to give the community a better "currency." They are the praters about irredeemable bank issues.

#### EDUCATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Baltimore American says, of Massachusetts:

"It is not saying too much to remark, that a community so zealously and actively devoted to the advancement of knowledge, cannot be other than great under a government which recognises popular information as the source of all stability and permanency. Nor is it to be wondered at that the Governor of that Commonwealth should feel himself honored in participating on every occasion with the public assemblies of such a population. It would be difficult to picture to one's self a more sublime moral spectacle than that of the chief magistrate of a self-governed sovereignty communing with those to whom he is accountable for the discharge of the important trusts committed to him, and joining with them as one of their number in advancing the common good. The necessary result of such a state of things is to be found in the firm and enlightened advocacy of genuine freedom which has always distinguished the portion of the Union to which we allude. In her sons Massachusetts behold the unflinching supporters of order and good government, and can, like the Roman mother, point to her children as her richest jewels. As citizens of Maryland we feel proud of an opportunity of acknowledging excellence that must command respect, and will we trust be imitated by this our native state."

An account is given of a recent interview with Mr. J. Q. Adams at Washington, during which he is reported to have used the following language—

"I have long been a firm believer in the revelation of God, and have long trusted in the atonement of Christ; and during a long life I have seen the prayer of faith prevail with Israel's God. It is true I have been called by God's providence to discharge high obligations to my country; I have been four times in Europe, and spent more than twenty years of my life in foreign countries. I was then called to the Presidency; and the four years that I filled the chair, were the only unhappy years of my life. Now in my old age I feel it peculiarly my prerogative to guard the liberties of my countrymen from danger. I have assumed vast responsibilities, and in this rugged crisis I have desired the prayers of all the good and virtuous. I shall soon pass away, and if our country is to remain free, other and younger and stronger men must fill the breach. They must be men equal to any crisis, and not afraid of danger; and above all, they must be men of prayer and piety."

In the midst of the abundant discussion now going on about bank notes, specie, &c. we are stated by some administration presses, that the Whigs are opposed to a hard money currency. This is near enough to the truth to be plausible, but still far enough off to be totally false. A hard-money currency is totally impracticable, and therefore there is no need for the Whigs to oppose it directly. What they are really opposing is, the abortive and destructive attempts of the

administration to render the whole currency of the country worthless. General Jackson himself is not more desirous than the Whigs are, that the people should have just as much hard money as they want, but when under pretext of restoring the constitutional currency, the tory party wrests from the people, a currency with which they have always been satisfied, and reduces the country to distress by violent attempts to reduce false and spurious theories to practice, then the Whigs are found in opposition, on the side of the people.

Kennebec Journal.

It is stated, in a Northern paper, that the recent union of Mr. Theodore Dwight Weld a celebrated Abolition lecturer, with Miss Angelina Emily Grimke, formerly of S. C. and a daughter of one of the most learned and high-minded citizens of that state, (who, unfortunately for her, died before she was fairly nuptial,) was celebrated neither by civil nor religious rites—that neither priest nor magistrate was called upon to consecrate the nuptial tie; but that they were content to call on the by-standers to witness that they took each other for husband and wife! How rapidly and certainly does one folly lead to another! Miss Grimke lately left a circle of warm admirers in the most polished society of South Carolina. Going to the North, she became infected with Abolitionism, and, although gifted with genius of a high order, she soon threw off the native modesty of her sex to declaim in public on the enormities of slavery—and she has now closed her maidenly career, by entering upon the duties, while she discards the most beautiful and solemn ceremonies of the matrimonial connexion!—Henceforward, her career is downward; and if she escape obscurity, we fear her celebrity will be deeply painful to the friends of her youth—a celebrity earned by throwing off all moral and all religious restraint, as she seems to have discarded all feminine delicacy. If she shall hereafter compel Mr. Weld to relinquish his place at "bed and board," in order that she may render her philanthropy more conspicuous, by taking some Cuffee in his place, it would not surprise us—for to what length will not Fanaticism lead its victims?

Lynchburg Virg.

A Self-Made Man.—A Mr. M'Dowell, a native of Scotland, who has resided several years in Liberia, gives the following description of a self-taught inhabitant of that Colony:

Among the entirely uneducated men, there is one who deserves special notice. He was, before emigrating, a barber in Norfolk, Va. and has been in the Colony some years. During more prosperous days, when commercial speculations were very profitable, he carried on at the same time the trades of blacksmith, merchant and hotel keeper. But more than all these, he practices as an attorney, and although he can neither read nor write, there are few of his more learned brethren of the faculty, who like to enter the lists against him. He carefully and accurately commits to memory those clauses in his books bearing on the case of his client, by having them read over to him by his clerk, so that in the course of his pleading, when called for his authority, he at once refers the honorable court to the page, chapter, section, &c. of Blackstone, or the revised Statutes of Virginia, opens the book at the place marked, and appears to read accurately the quotations referred to.

His eloquence, although setting all the rules of grammar and rhetoric (as might be expected) at defiance, still being characterized by strong good sense and shrewd logic, adding to these a portly figure, somewhat dignified mien, and a pair of green spectacles, makes him no despicable opponent. He is, to boot, a staunch friend of the oppressed, and has often rescued their rights from within the grasp of the learned sophistry of his fellow practitioners—and is always to be found a strong advocate in favor of the government. Those who have been in the habit of visiting Monrovia, will at once recognize the individual alluded to.

#### A PROPHET.

From the Globe of April 1834.

"In eight or nine months from this time every substantial citizen will have a long silken purse, of fine open net work, thro' the intersices of which the yellow gold will shine and glitter. The travellers will be free from the pestilence of ragged, filthy, and counterfeit notes. Every substantial man's wife and daughter will travel upon gold. The satellites of the Bank done, to show their subjection to their huge monarch, will retire at the loss of paper."

Four years, instead of "eight or nine months," have passed, and still when we ask—"Where's the gold?"—echo answers, "really I don't know."

Charleston Free Press.

Effects of Peace.—The Peace of the world was never so general and so long maintained, as at present. The consequence is, that commerce was never so much extended, the arts so much perfected, or the aggregate welfare of mankind so great. The Emperor of Russia has a palace at Berlin, where he is expected to reside some time. Kings are divested of much of their power and exclusiveness; they visit each other's dominions, and the lion and the lamb may almost literally be said to lie down together. The elevation of the people, by the moral power of right education of both mind and heart, is now one of the great objects of all civilized nations.

Paulson.

A contented mind is a continual feast.

Traditions in Treasury Notes.—The New York Express says that it was currently reported on Tuesday that the Bank of America had either discounted a million of dollars of Treasury notes, or had, by some arrangement, received treasury notes to that amount, and placed a million of dollars in specie at the disposal of the Government. It is also said that a large house in Wall street has parted with two or three millions of dollars in specie to the Government for their Treasury notes.

Balt. Athenaeum.

Doings in Philadelphia.—The Abolitionists have succeeded in engendering a bitter feeling of hostility between the whites and free blacks in Philadelphia. That city was, we understand, in a state of very high excitement, in consequence of some murders committed by blacks upon white men, and it required all the force of the city authorities to keep the peace. Quiet and good feeling have not prevailed there since the burning of the Abolition Hall.

On Friday night (we believe) last week, one of the city police was killed by a free negro without any provocation known. As soon as the fact was made public, a strong excitement was aroused, which was with difficulty allayed, by assurances from the city authorities, that the murderer was a lunatic who had escaped from the custody of his keepers. On the next, Saturday night, a respectable citizen standing near his own door, was stabbed by two free blacks, and expired a short time afterwards. This revived the public indignation; and we are informed, that the prospect at one time, was, that it would be impossible to prevent a general massacre of the blacks. "The media was called out—the blacks concealed themselves as well as they could, and many fled to New Jersey."

The Philadelphia papers received yesterday contained no mention of the disturbances, except a card from the Sheriff, thanking some of the companies for the prompt and efficient aid they had extended to him in preserving the peace of the city.

Richmond Whig.

Another Outrage.—On Monday evening a lady named Abigail Johnson, living in Fitzwater, near Sixth street, had occasion to go into the yard, and when but a few steps from the door, a black fellow sprang from his concealment, flourishing a dagger in his hands, which she observing, raised her hand to ward off, when he made a pass at her, cutting through her apron and clothes, some seven or eight inches in a downward direction, and was only prevented from being fatal by striking the bone and board of her corset. Her cries of murder brought several persons to the spot, who found her in a state of insensibility, having fainted through fright. The miscreant who attempted this foul deed made his escape before assistance could be procured.

Phil. Focus.

#### THE ARKANSAS INDIANS.

The Arkansas Gazette of the 30th of last month furnishes the following information concerning the Indians in the western part of that territory:

"We regret to learn that considerable dissatisfaction is daily manifesting itself among some of the Creek emigrants, who have been removed to our western frontier within the last year or two. Our informant says they show but little disposition to plant corn, or do any thing for their future support. In several instances they have destroyed their own fences and other property, and given other evidences of a turbulent spirit; and the old women among them have been heard to declare, as soon as the green corn is fit to pull, the white people must look out!"

"We are not disposed to excite alarm among our citizens, by every idle report that is put in circulation, but this comes from such a source as to leave us no doubt of the hostile intention of many of the new emigrants. Our informant is a gentleman of undisputed veracity, who has been engaged for several years in removing the Indians to the West, and has just returned from that country. He does not think there is any immediate danger to be apprehended, but has no doubt, if the military force on the West is not greatly increased, and that, too, shortly, we may anticipate hostility from some of the new emigrants within the coming year."

#### Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

New York, June 17.

The Great Western arrived last night, having sailed June 2, thus making a fourteen days' passage. Her passage out was 14 or 15 days. "The Sirius had 17 days' passage out, and sailed the 31st ult. for New York. Thus we have 17 or 18 days later from Europe."

Talleyrand is dead. Hubert has been acquitted of the attempt against the life of the King, but found guilty of a plot against the Government. The French expedition to the Arctic Pole is on the point of starting.

The cotton market in Liverpool is without material change, prices being well kept up, and the sales pretty large.

Virgil Maxcy, esq. is among the passengers in the Great Western.

The great matters of complaint in London continue to be, the oppressive abundance of money, and the great scarcity of trade. The bill brokers do not know what to do with money, and actually cannot get the people who have deposited it with them to take it away. Two per cent. is about the rate of interest.

A courier, May 18, reached Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, with the ratification of a treaty of commerce negotiated with the King of Greece.





## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 28.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR.

**EDWARD B. DUDLEY.**  
Election, August 9, 1838.

### State Legislature

In this county, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz.

#### WHIGS.

Senate—Hugh Waddell, esq.

Commons—Willie P. Mangum, William A. Graham, John Boon, and Nathaniel J. King, esqrs.

#### VAN BUREN.

Senate—Gen. Joseph Allison.

Commons—Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trolinger, and Dr. Julius Bracken.

James C. Turrentine is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of the county of Orange.

### Dreadful Steam-Boat Disaster.

The steam packet Pulaski, Capt. DuBois, left Charleston for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 14th inst. having on board between 150 and 170 passengers, of whom about 50 were ladies, and a crew of 37, in all about 200 persons. On the same night, at about 11 o'clock, while off the North Carolina coast, and about 30 miles from land, the starboard boiler exploded, and the vessel was made a complete wreck. Mr. Hibbard, the first mate, states that he was in command at the time, and was pacing the promenade deck in front of the steerage house. He was considerably stunned by the explosion; but recovering immediately, he found that the head of the starboard boiler was blown out, and the top torn open, the boat midships blown entirely to pieces, the timbers and planks on the starboard side forced asunder, and that the boat took in water whenever she rolled on that side. Aware of the horrors of their situation, he immediately ordered the three small boats to be lowered, but without letting the passengers know that the boat was sinking. One of the small boats, in consequence of its long exposure to the sun, was in so leaky a condition that it soon sunk. During this time several persons were taken up out of the water, until there were in one boat ten, and in the other eleven. The mate says, that the Pulaski went down with a dreadful crash in about 45 minutes after the explosion. Having waited until about three o'clock in the morning, in the midst of waiting and hopeless beings who were floating around in every direction upon pieces of the wreck, they started for the land. After pulling about 13 hours, the persons in both boats became exhausted, and they were forced to attempt a landing upon the beach, a little east of Stump Inlet; the difficulties were so great, however, that two passengers, one of the crew, and two negro women were drowned; the other sixteen gained the shore in safety, and arrived at Wilmington on the morning of the 18th inst.

This is the substance of the statement furnished by the mate, leaving the melancholy inference that all the numerous company on board the steamboat had perished, with the exception of the 16 saved in the two yaws. But this gloomy apprehension was in part relieved by intelligence one day later, contained in a slip forwarded by the express mail from the office of the Fayetteville Observer. From this it appears that the impression entertained by the mate that the Pulaski went down while he lay near it was not correct; but by the explosion of the other boiler, or some other cause, the vessel was broken into fragments. One of these fragments was fallen in with on the morning of the 19th inst. by the schooner Henry Cameron, and 23 persons taken from it, after having been exposed, without food or water, four days and five nights to the broiling sun, most of them with no other covering than their night clothes. Three persons having informed the Captain of the schooner that they had seen another portion of the wreck early that morning, he bore down in the direction designated, and in about an hour fell in with and rescued seven persons, among whom were two ladies. The Henry Cameron then bore away for Wilmington, where she arrived the same afternoon. The unfortunate beings thus rescued from the jaws of death,

were so reduced that they had to be carried ashore in the arms of the citizens, whose dwellings, with noble and characteristic hospitality, were thrown open for their reception.

In addition to these, 13 others were providentially saved on a portion of the wreck which floated ashore near New Inlet.

Seven persons died on one of the pieces of the wreck the day before they were fallen in with, among them the Rev. Mr. Woart, of the Episcopal Church, and his lady.

The hinder part of the stern of the boat, upon which were 50 or 60 persons, mostly women and children, was seen to go down by the persons saved. Of course all upon it were lost.

Some of the persons rescued attribute the accident to gross negligence—as such accidents may with justice be attributed in a large portion of the melancholy and frightful cases which have now become almost an every day occurrence. The blow-cock, it seems, had been left open, and the boilers emptied and hot; the frightened engineer suddenly filled them with water, and the explosion was the immediate result.

A postscript to the Newbern Spectator speaks of 16 persons who landed ten or twelve miles south of New River, but these doubtless were those in the two yaws.

On comparing the accounts received, it appears that there have been saved,

In the two yaws,	16
By the Henry Cameron,	30
Flashed ashore near New Inlet,	13
Total saved,	59

The number lost is probably not less than 140 or 150.

Considerable anxiety has been felt here on account of Judge Cameron of Florida (formerly of Fayetteville) who was known to have been on board the Pulaski; but this anxiety has been relieved by intelligence received on Sunday night that he was among the rescued.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Wilmington Advertiser of Friday last. It contains many particulars of this most distressing occurrence, but no addition had been made to the number saved. The report that Judge Cameron was among the rescued does not appear to be confirmed; we are afraid it originated in mistake.

**Steam Boat Burned.**—The steam boat Washington, on Lake Erie, took fire on the night of the 16th inst. near Silver creek, 36 miles from Buffalo, and was burnt to the water's edge. The broad glare of light emitted by the burning vessel was seen on board of the steamboat North American, the captain of which immediately put about in apprehension of some disaster. They found the Washington a burning hull, without a single living person on board; the lake covered with hats, bonnets, trunks and baggage. By the assistance of the North American, and some boats from the shore, many of the passengers were saved; but it is supposed that upwards of forty persons, passengers and crew, have perished. The fire caught near the boilers, and had made such progress when first discovered that it was impossible to extinguish it. The helm was instantly put about, and the boat headed for the shore, but the wheel ropes were broken, and the boat was rendered an unmanageable wreck. No estimate is given of the pecuniary loss, but it is supposed to be great. One passenger, a merchant from Illinois, lost 6000 dollars in money.

Captain M. C. Perry has been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of instituting inquiries into, and examining, the recent improvement in steam machinery as applied to navigation. He will take passage in the Great Western on her next trip from New York to Bristol.

Army & Navy Chron.

Major General Macomb has been assigned by the War Department to the command in person of all our military forces on the northern frontier; and left Washington on Tuesday evening with his aide-camp to establish his Headquarters at Sacket's Harbor.

The War Department has ordered two steamboats to be chartered—one on Lake Erie and one on Lake Ontario—each to be manned and armed. The boat on Lake Erie will be placed under the command of Lieut. A. F. Homan.

Nat. Intelligencer.

**General Macomb.**—That nothing may be wanting within its power to prevent collision on the frontier, the War Department has ordered the first officer of the army to take charge of the force which is drawn together to suppress the marauding parties on the Canada frontier, made up of disaffected Canadians, joined by a few outlaws from our side of the line. Whatever can be effected by the limited

means which the various demands on our small army leave at the disposal of the Commanding General, will doubtless be done to crush the border banditti, whose sole object is that of plunder and revenge. It is possible, too, that the incursions of this gang may have to produce by the predatory warfare, a general hostile feeling on the frontier, which may lead to difficulties which the respective Governments may not be able to compose. To prevent such mischief, no one, we are confident, is better adapted than General Macomb.

#### IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPER.

The following Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

To the House of Representatives of the U. S. States:

I transmit, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 11th instant, reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, with the documents referred to by them respectively. It will be seen that the outrages committed on the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, under the British flag, within the waters of the United States, and on the steamboat Telegraph, under the American flag at Brockville, in Upper Canada, have not been followed by any demand, by either Government on the other, for redress. These acts have been, so far, treated on each side as criminal offences committed within the jurisdiction of tribunals competent to inquire into the facts, and to punish the persons concerned in them. Investigations have been made, some of the individuals implicated have been arrested, and prosecutions are in progress, the result of which cannot be doubted. The excited state of public feeling on the borders of Canada, on both sides of the line, has occasioned the most painful anxiety to this Government. Every effort has been, and will be made to prevent the success of the design apparently formed, and in the course of execution, by Canadians who have found a refuge within our territory, aided by a few reckless persons of our own country, to involve the nation in a war with a neighboring and friendly Power. Such design cannot succeed while the two Governments appreciate and confidently rely upon the good faith of each other in the performance of their respective duties. With a fixed determination to use all the means in my power to put a speedy and satisfactory termination to the border troubles, I have the most confident assurances of the cordial co-operation of the British authorities, at home and in the North American possessions, in the accomplishment of a purpose so sincerely and earnestly desired by the Governments and People both of the United States and Great Britain.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, June 20, 1838.

#### Late from the Cherokee Country.

From the Athens (Tenn.) Courier, June 9.

Major Bennett, Prymaster U. S. Army, has just returned to this place from Fort Cass, and informs us that Gen. Scott is at that post, who recently returned from a tour in Georgia, and from official accounts there were four thousand two hundred Cherokees collected, and every reason to believe there are now quietly collected about six thousand.

It is confidently believed not more than 500 of the Georgia Indians remain to be collected.

The Tennessee Indians were voluntarily coming in on the invitation of the Commanding General, and there is not a doubt they might soon be collected without the slightest violence or discomfort to the Indians.

It is ascertained from all quarters that the address of Gen. Scott to the Indians, together with his general order, has had the happiest effect in inducing them to come in from all quarters.

On the 12th instant the collection will commence in the North Carolina and Alabama Districts, and there is scarcely a doubt that they will be collected in a very short time, with the exception of a few remote families; that, from the humane and considerate treatment they have received, they appear as perfectly reconciled as the state of their case would admit.

#### IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER.

The Albany Evening Journal states, on the authority of Mr. J. W. Turner, a Deputy Marshal at Oswego, who arrived at Albany on Monday, express from Lewistown, that the Patriots of Upper Canada have again made a rally on their own soil—having formed a camp in "Long Swamp," an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of the force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of twenty or thirty at a time, so as to evade British vigilance, but volunteers are said to be flocking in to them from all quarters. The number entrenched when they were discovered is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given, and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to exterminate them. This news, says the Journal, is very vague—we believe it comes by way of Toronto—but we think it may be substantially relied upon. This evening's Western mail will either refute or confirm it.

**Another Report.**—Extract from a letter from P. C. H. Brother, esq., to a gentleman in this city, dated Quebec, 14th June, 1838:

"To-day this report is that the patriots are kicking up another fuss with us. It is said that they crossed last night below

Lewistown, and are now in the forest between this and St. Catharines."

From the Rochester Democrat, June 15.

**Rumor of Another Outrage.**—We find the following paragraph in the Toronto Patriot of Tuesday afternoon. We have reason to believe that it is true, although it is possible that it is not. We give it as we find it:

"Another division of the pirates is at work on Lake Erie, where a schooner, laden with merchandise belonging to Mr. Chrysler, of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch, announcing this new outrage, arrived in the city last night, but nothing more than the bare fact has transpired."

The Kingston Spectator of Saturday says: "Two steamers were out last night, having troops on board, searching round the islands for the plunderers, and are not yet returned."

**Outrage.**—We are mortified to say that Major Webb, the British officer commanding opposite Black Rock, while on a visit to our city yesterday afternoon, was insulted and maltreated by a parcel of worthless fellows, who constituted themselves champions of the national honor! The Court of General Sessions, now sitting, have called a special grand jury, on motion of the District Attorney, for the prompt investigation of the outrage.

Buffalo Advertiser.

There have been a number of alarms of fire in the city of Baltimore within the last week; so many, indeed, as to induce a suspicion of incendiaries being at work there. On Tuesday there were three fires, threatening at first, but not destructive, because promptly mastered by the active, spirited, and most laudable conduct of the fire companies. Nat. Int.

Referring to the mission of Captain Perry, U. S. N., to Europe, under orders from the Navy Department, to examine the recent improvements in machinery applied to navigation, the intelligent editor of the Fredericksburg Arena says:—"We are glad to perceive that some attention is at length paid to this subject. The French marine can boast of about 40 armed steamers, while our Navy has but one, and that one of no use whatever, being, as a mere battery, inefficient, and, as a vessel of war, incapable of carrying fuel for more than three days, even if she could live in any thing but smooth water."

**Earthquake.**—A severe shock of an earthquake is said to have been distinctly felt at Louisville on the 9th instant. Some respectable persons say that it caused a vibration of two or three inches in the tops of the houses. It was attended by no little alarm, and many persons rushed from their houses into the streets. A slighter shock is said to have been observed at the same time at Cincinnati.

#### DIED.

In this county, on Sunday evening the 24th inst. of consumption, Miss ELIZA C. JACKSON, in the 20th year of her age.

#### Weekly Almanac.

JUNE.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	M. M.
28 Thursday,	4 48 7 12		
29 Friday,	4 48 7 12		
30 Saturday,	4 48 7 12		
1 Sunday,	4 48 7 12		
2 Monday,	4 48 7 12		
3 Tuesday,	4 48 7 11		
4 Wednesday,	4 49 7 11		

**The Matchless Sanative.**  
Advertisement of the only medicine which fills the two subsequent columns, is for sale at Mudick Post Office, Chatham county, by

ROBERT WOODY.

N. B. A fresh supply just received.

#### English School.

THE subscriber has opened an English School, at the English Male Academy, in Hillsborough, at \$3 per quarter.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

June 27. 26 1w

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

James Jackson and wife, and others, vs. Wm. Robinson and Lizzy his wife, and Michael King and Mary his wife.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then there answer or demur, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price of Adv. \$4 50 26—6w

#### Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent from collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about eight hundred, and on the increase, and the job printer and advertising good for at least for hundred dollars a year. A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES.

Editor and Proprietor.

June 27. 26—

## GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative.

THE LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs to the imperishable honor of adding a new and rational doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opposers to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of the VITA (or Life Principle) of the human body.* It is often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the lungs—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache. An inviolably practical doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the apparently healthy of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "clayey houses" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

**MATCHLESS SANATIVE,** whose healing gift may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy.

**CONSUMPTION,** both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the **CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;** a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderful virtues have been so glowingly portrayed, even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

**GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative,** is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three fold power; and though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

**DOSE** of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

**PRICE.**—Three and one third six dollars (\$3 50) per half ounce.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactures, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon the constitution while their countenances wear the glow of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an occasional use of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine, should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the appetite dictates; and not be compelled to force down, against nature, every morsel which the tend-rent friends and kindest nurses so imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants), and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, obey her; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, regard her voice. In other words, the patient should eat and drink whatever his appetite craves, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (!) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason, this is common sense; this is nature.

**A CERTIFICATE** from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offon Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt; believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine has at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world, that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness. HERMAN ETHELLER, M. D. WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D. ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

#### MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has received, with many others of a similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his agents, as will be seen below—which, together with the certificate from three eminent German

physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

#### Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, esq. of N. York New York, October 9, 1837.

Dr. D. S. Rowland, Sir: About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which I professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house, and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this medicine. He replied, that "he was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still as a drowning person will catch at a straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted frame began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to be about the house and to attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who know her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit. I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it. Respectfully, &c.

H. F. SHERWOOD.

#### Testimony No. 2.

**GERMAN SANATIVE.**  
Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city, have in their possession statements of many instances which have already voluntarily been made to them of benefit resulting from its use. Inquiries can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Book-store of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 133 Essex street.

#### Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

**THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.**  
By an article in our paper to day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtue by crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

#### WAR! WAR! WAR!!!

VERZEN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. Why are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to put DOWN the Matchless Sanative? Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFICATOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured ISURING, and WILL cure obstinate diseases which the physicians CANNOT cure? Let facts answer.

4. What kind of apple trees are STUNED and LEBDED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly FIGHTING the Sanative and saying nothing about OTHER medicines? Let their day book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster, who had bought a phial of the Sanative for a member of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine? Let one of the daily papers answer. "The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose to a dog, WITHIN SIX MINUTES, clearly proved that the Sanative was made to CURE and NOT to KILL."

7. Why do some physicians SO RELY on the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice? Answer—that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly say a secret.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer—they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used throughout the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper so write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of Dr. LOUIS O. GOELICKE, of Germany) is for sale, wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the discovery, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

In places where there is no Agent, the Postmaster or any Storekeeper who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent, Pleasant Grove, Orange, N. C. May 22. 26—





## UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

Beneath our feet, and o'er our head,  
Is equal warning given,  
Beneath us lie the countless dead,  
Above us is the heaven.

Death rides on every passing breeze;  
He lurks in every flower;  
Each season has its own disease,  
Its peril every hour.

Our eyes have seen the rosy light,  
Our youth's soft cheek decay,  
And fate descends in sudden night  
On manhood's middle day.

Our eyes have seen the steps of age  
Halt feebly towards the tomb;  
And yet shall earth our hearts engage  
And dream of days to come.

Torn, mortal, torn, thy danger know,  
Where'er thy foot can tread,  
The earth rings hollow from below,  
And warns thee of her dead!

Turn, Christian, turn! thy soul apply  
To truths divinely given;  
The bones that underneath thee lie,  
Shall live for hell or heaven.

"Twenty-One."—With youth no period is looked forward to with so much impatience as the hour that shall end our minority—with manhood none is looked back to with so much regret. Freedom appears to a young man as the brightest star in the firmament of his existence, and is never lost sight of until the goal for which he has been so long travelling is reached. When the mind and the spirit are young, the season of manhood is reflected with a brightness from the future which nothing can dim but its one cold reality. The busy world is stretched out before our boyhood like the exhibition of mechanical automata; we behold the merchant accumulating wealth, the scholar planting his foot upon the summit of the temple of fame, the warrior twining his brow with the laurel wreath, and we yearn to struggle with them for supremacy. In the distance we see nothing but the most prominent part of the picture, which is success—the anguish of disappointment and defeat is hidden from our view; we see not the pale cheek of neglected merit, or the broken spirit of unfortunate genius, or the sufferings of worth. But we gaze not long, for the season of youth passes away like a moon-beam from the still water, or like a dew drop from a rose in June, or an hour in the circle of friendship. Youth passes away, and we find ourselves in the midst of that great theatre upon which we have so long gazed with interest—the paternal bands, which, in binding, have upheld us, are broken; and we step into the crowd with no guide but our conscience, to carry us through the intricate windings of the path of human life. The beauties of the perspective have vanished—the merchant's wealth has faded his cheek, the acquirements of the scholar were purchased at the price of his health; and the garland of the conqueror is fastened upon his brow with a thorn, the ranking of which shall give no rest on this side of the grave. Disappointment damps the ardour of our first setting out to finish the work and close our career.

How often amid the cares and troubles of manhood, do we look to that sunny spot on our memory, the season of our youth; and how often does a wish to recall its escape from the bosom of those who once prayed fervently that it might pass away. From this feeling we do not believe that living man was ever exempt. It is twined around the very soul—it is incorporated in our very nature, and will cling to us even when reason itself has passed away. And although the period when parental enthrallment is broken, and when the law acknowledges the intellect to be full grown, may at the time be considered one of rejoicing, yet after life will hang around it the emblem of sorrow, while it is hallowed as the last bright hour of a happy youth.

Alex. Gaz.

Mr. Adams' opinion of Punctuality.—A letter of the Hon. John Quincy Adams has just been made public, in which, (refusing to accept an invitation to attend a meeting in the city of New York,) that veteran statesman uses the following language:

"My public duties will detain me here probably through the whole month of May. During the session of Congress, I do not hold myself at liberty to absent myself voluntarily from the service of the House, a single day: Such is my estimate of the representative duty, confirmed by a positive rule of the House itself, not the less obligatory for being little observed."

Anecdote.—"Does the Previous Question cut off every thing?" inquired a member of the House of Representatives, the other day. "It does," was the reply. "Then," said he, "I shall, the first chance, move it on Mr. Petrik's cure."

Alexander Gazette.

Affected simplicity is refined imposture.

## Religious Notice.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION will be held at Mrs. Hill Meeting House, two miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Saturday before the first Sabbath in August.

## Hillsborough Female SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session of this institution will commence July 19th. The Terms of Tuition (payable in advance) are, as heretofore:

Fourth or Lowest Class,	\$12 50
Second and Third Class,	15 00
First or Highest Class,	17 00
Ornamental Needle Work,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	25 00
French,	15 00

The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert three times. 25—5w

## FEMALE SCHOOL In Hillsborough.

THE Fall Session of Mrs. Burwell's School will commence on Monday the 16th of July.

TERMS—English Studies,	\$17 50
French (taught by a native),	15 00
Music,	25 00
Drawing & Painting,	10 00

### REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Hillsborough.  
Dr. J. Webb, Hillsborough.  
Rev. F. Nash, Lincoln, N. C.  
Rev. Wm. S. Pinner, Richmond, Va.  
Rev. Wm. M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Va.

The Newbern Spectator, Raleigh Register, and Standard, will give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

June 14. 24—

## HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 9th of August.

Classical Department	W. J. Bingham.
Tuition \$12 per session.	John A. Bingham.
English Department	W. C. Sutton.
Tuition \$12 per session.	John McAllister.
French Department	Jean Odendhal.
Tuition \$5 per month.	

The students in the classical department receive regular instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition and Declamation, without extra charge.

P.S. The Raleigh papers will insert five times.

June 14. 24—5w

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John King, vs. John Pendergrass & William Pendergrass.

Original Attachment levied on Negroes.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur, judgment by default will be entered against them.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 23—

## China, Glass, and Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, No. 79, Water Street, N. Y.

(Formerly of the firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire new STOCK OF GOODS, in the above line, expressly adapted to Southern trade. Every description of rich China, in agate; Cut Glass, together with a complete assortment of Common and Queensware and Stone Ware, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. Liberal credit will be given upon required Goods. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Ship, New York, June 6. 24—

To Mr. H. H. Harris,

WE will, on the 25th July next, at the Post Office in the town of Danburgh, in the state of Georgia, take the deposition of William Allen and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of the suit of Jones & Danforth against you, now pending in the County Court of Orange county, at which time and place you can attend and cross examine, if you think proper.

JONES & DANFORTH.

June 16. 25—6w

## Masonic Celebration.

The Members of University Lodge, No. 80, have agreed to celebrate the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, in Masonic order, on the 4th of July, in conjunction with the Anniversary of American Independence.

Punctual attendance will be required of the members. Brethren of other Lodges are respectfully invited to attend and participate with us.

The citizens in general are also invited to unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence.

N. B. The Masonic Celebration was postponed in consequence of its interfering with the College exercises.

J. B. McDADE, One of the Committee.

June 8. 24—14th

## Masonic Celebration.

THE 24th of June being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist (and the Sabbath day) the members of Columbia Lodge, No. 102, have agreed to celebrate the 24th, Sunday, according to the ancient customs of the fraternity; also to lay the corner stone of their Hall. It is therefore earnestly requested that the members favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Rev. Patrick Dowd, an eminently distinguished brother, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day.

Brethren at a distance are respectfully invited to attend and cheerfully participate with us in the celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY, Sec'y., of Columbia Lodge.

Pittsburgh, May 27. 24—

## Notice—Taxes.

I SHALL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Tax due for the year 1837, to wit:

On Monday the 2nd of July, at Jesse Durham's.

Tuesday the 3rd, at John Newland's.

Wednesday the 4th, at Rufin's Mills.

Thursday the 5th, at Michael Albright's.

Friday the 6th, at Mrs. Mary Long's.

Saturday the 7th, at Michael Holt's.

Monday the 9th, at John S. Turrentine's.

Tuesday the 10th, at George Fawcett's.

Wednesday the 11th, at Chesley F. Fawcett's.

Thursday the 12th, at James Hutchinson's.

Friday the 13th, at Andrew McCauley's.

Saturday the 14th, at George A. Mebane's.

Monday the 16th, at Hillsborough.

Tuesday the 17th, at Alvis Nichol's.

Wednesday the 18th, at Mrs. Lydia McKee's.

Thursday the 19th, at Abner Parker's.

Friday the 20th, at William Lipscomb's.

Saturday the 21st, at Harris Wilkerson's.

Monday the 23d, at Morris's (formerly Z Herndon's).

Tuesday the 24th, at Trice's.

Wednesday the 25th, at Wm. Trice's.

Thursday the 26th, at Chapel Hill.

Friday the 27th, at Wm. H. Woods's.

The Magistrates appointed to receive the list of Taxes for 1838, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

JAS. C. TURRENTINE, SA'g.

June 7. 23—

## Notice.

Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor.

THE Wardens of the Poor, for Orange county, will meet at the Poor House on the first Monday in September next.

A Superintendent will be appointed on that day; persons desiring the appointment can therefore make application.

All persons having business will attend at that time; and all applications for admitting persons should then be made.

ED. STRUDWICK.

June 6. 23—

## Notice.

THE WOOL CARDING MACHINE at Freeland's Mills, is now in readiness for the despatch of work, at the usual prices.

J. J. FREELAND.

June 6. 23—

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber, a BLACK MULEY COW, with a white streak down her back, a little white about her belly; marked with an under bit out of the left ear, and a hole in the right, slitted out by some means, apparently by a knife, but I think by a dog. Any information given will be thankfully received, and all expenses paid.

JOHN HORNER.

June 5. 23—

## Military.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioned Officers of the Second Orange Regiment, that the election for Brigadier General will take place at David Mebane's on the first Saturday in July, where you are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Major General C. Cotton.

BENJ. TROLINGER, Col.

June 6. 23—

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 27th of June next, a valuable HOUSE and LOT, in the village of Chapel Hill, formerly occupied by Mrs. Mitchell, on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale. Sale to take place on the premises.

WILLIAM N. PRATT, Adm'r.

May 29. 22—

## BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that the exercises of this institution continue under the care of Mrs. ELIZA J. MORROW; and as she gives her vacation in the winter, the school will continue, without interruption, until November. Young ladies will be charged only from the time of admission.

The manner in which this School has been heretofore conducted is highly satisfactory, and we take great pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of parents and guardians, who intend giving their daughters and wards the advantages of a liberal education. The price of tuition is eight dollars per session. Drawing and Painting five dollars extra.

Board can be obtained in respectable families, at a short distance from the Academy, at five dollars a month.

THOMAS D. OLDHAM, JAMES THOMPSON, BENJAMIN PICKARD.

May 29. 22—

## Attention!!

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are required and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on the first Saturday of June next, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial, and for the election of Brigadier General.

E. G. MANGUM, Col.

May 29. 22—

## Notice.

LOST or mislaid, two notes of hand, one on Thomas Hargis for forty-five dollars, dated in March 1837, credit to be \$13 00—one on Giles Mebane for fifty-five dollars, dated 2d March 1833. All persons are therefore forbidden trading for said notes, and the drawers from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

JOHN M. RAY.

May 29. 22—

## Flour and Corn.

THE subscriber continues to keep at his Mill a supply of FLOUR & CORN MEAL.

THO. W. HOLDEN.

May 29. 22—

## Job Printing.

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

## Mount Pleasant Academy.

THE examination of the Students of Mount Pleasant Academy will take place on the 16th of next month, at which time a few select speeches and dialogues will be delivered. Friends invited to attend.

The Fall Session will commence on the 16th of July.

D. W. KERR, Principal.

May 22. 21—3w

## SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks,

&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,

Shot Guns,

Hats, and Shoes,

Bonnets,

Crockery,

Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationery, &c.

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

May 8. 18—

## Spring and Summer GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

THE subscriber has just received from New York a General Assortment of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, SILK GOODS, HATS,

SHOES, BONNETS, CROCKERY,

QUEENSWARE,

and all articles usually brought to this market; all of which will be sold low for Cash.

He is very thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and hopes his friends and the public will now give him a call.

Country produce, such as Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Beeswax, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

B. CHEEK.

April 27. 18—

## Clock & Watch-making Business, and Jeweller.

THE subscriber thanks those who have so liberally patronized him since his commencing business in Hillsborough. For a short space he has been withdrawn from his labors by sickness, and would crave the indulgence of those whose work has been thereby delayed. Having been again restored to health, he hopes to be enabled to prosecute his business to the entire satisfaction of all who may favor him with their custom.

He has on hand a good assortment of Watches, Jewellery, &c.

which he wishes to dispose of on reasonable terms.

Orders from a distance for Watches, or for the execution of work, will be faithfully attended to.

December 7. 99—

## WILLIAM W. GRAY'S Invaluable OLYMENT, FOR THE CURE OF External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises; Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chills, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows, and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns.

Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 33—

## Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 13. 09—

## Bacon and Lard.

3,000 lbs. of BACON, and a quantity of LARD,

For sale by ALLEN PARKS.

April 13. 76—

## Pocket Book Found.

A POCKET BOOK containing Ninety-Five Dollars, was found by James H. McIntire, near Providence Meeting House in this county, and lodged in the Post Office at Hillsborough. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and receive the same.

D. ALBRIGHT, P. M.

Orange county, March 19. 13—3m

## Lemay's Almanacks, FOR 1838.

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VERY CHEAP.

December 22. 01—

Blanks for sale at 10¢ off.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent